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- (xi) Shipping weight.
- (xiii) ECCN.
- (xiv) License or license exemption information.

NOTE TO PARAGRAPH (e)(2) OF THIS SECTION: For items in paragraphs (e)(2)(xiii) and (xiv) of this section, where the FPPI has assumed responsibility for determining and obtaining license authority, see requirements set forth in 15 CFR 758.3 of the EAR.

(f) *Authorizing an agent.* In a power of attorney or other written authorization, authority is conferred upon an agent to perform certain specified acts or kinds of acts on behalf of a principal (see 15 CFR 758.1(h) of the EAR). In cases where an authorized agent is filing EEI to the AES, the agent shall obtain a power of attorney or written authorization from a principal party in interest to file the information on its behalf. A power of attorney or written authorization should specify the responsibilities of the parties with particularity and should state that the agent has authority to act on behalf of a principal party in interest as its true and lawful agent for purposes of creating and filing EEI in accordance with the laws and regulations of the United States. In routed export transactions the USPPI is not required to provide an agent of the FPPI with a power of attorney or written authorization.

NOTE TO §30.3: The EAR defines the “exporter” as the person in the United States who has the authority of a principal party in interest to determine and control the sending of items out of the United States (see 15 CFR 772 of the EAR). For statistical purposes “exporter” is not defined in the FTR. Instead, however, the USPPI is defined in the FTR.

For purposes of licensing responsibility under the EAR, the U.S. agent of the FPPI may be the “exporter” or applicant on the license in certain routed export transactions (see 15 CFR 758.3 of the EAR). Therefore, due to the differences in export reporting requirements among Federal agencies, conformity of documentation is not required in the FTR.

[73 FR 31555, June 2, 2008, as amended at 74 FR 38916, Aug. 5, 2009]

15 CFR Subtitle B, Ch. I (1–1–13 Edition)

§ 30.4 Electronic Export Information filing procedures, deadlines, and certification statements.

Two electronic filing options (predeparture and postdeparture) for transmitting EEI are available to the USPPI or authorized agent. The electronic postdeparture filing takes into account that complete information concerning export shipments may not always be available prior to exportation and accommodates these circumstances by providing, when authorized, for filing of EEI after departure. For example, for exports of seasonal and agricultural commodities, only estimated quantities, values, and consignees may be known prior to exportation. The procedures for obtaining certification as an AES filer and for applying for authorization to file on a postdeparture basis are described in §30.5.

(a) *EEI transmitted predeparture.* The EEI shall always be transmitted prior to departure for the following types of shipments:

- (1) Used self-propelled vehicles as defined in 19 CFR 192.1 of U.S. Customs and Border Protection regulations.
- (2) Essential and precursor chemicals requiring a permit from the DEA;
- (3) Shipments defined as “sensitive” by Executive Order;
- (4) Shipments where a U.S. government agency requires predeparture filing;
- (5) Shipments defined as “routed export transactions” (see §30.3(e));
- (6) Shipments to countries where complete outbound manifests are required prior to clearing vessels or aircraft for export (see U.S. Customs and Border Protection regulations 19 CFR 4.75(c) and 122.74(b)(2) for a listing of these countries);
- (7) Items identified on the USML of the ITAR (22 CFR 121);
- (8) Exports that require a license from the BIS, unless the BIS has approved postdeparture filing privileges for the USPPI;
- (9) Shipments of rough diamonds classified under HS subheadings 7102.10, 7102.21, and 7102.31 and exported (reexported) in accordance with the Kimberley Process; and

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(10) Shipments for which the USPPI has not been approved for postdeparture filing.

(b) *Filing deadlines for EEI transmitted predeparture.* The USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the required EEI and have received the AES ITN no later than the time period specified as follows:

(1) For USML shipments, refer to the ITAR (22 CFR 120 through 130) for specific requirements concerning predeparture filing time frames. In addition, if a filer is unable to acquire an ITN because the AES is not operating, the filer shall not export until the AES is operating and an ITN is acquired.

(2) For non-USML shipments, file the EEI and provide the ITN as follows:

(i) For vessel cargo, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the EEI required by §30.6 and provide the filing citation or exemption legend to the exporting carrier twenty-four hours prior to loading cargo on the vessel at the U.S. port where the cargo is laden.

(ii) For air cargo, including cargo being transported by Air Express Couriers, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the EEI required by §30.6 and provide the filing citation or exemption legend to the exporting carrier no later than two (2) hours prior to the scheduled departure time of the aircraft.

(iii) For truck cargo, including cargo departing by Express Consignment Couriers, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the EEI required by §30.6 and provide the filing citation or exemption legend to the exporting carrier no later than one (1) hour prior to the arrival of the truck at the United States border to go foreign.

(iv) For rail cargo, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the EEI required by §30.6 and provide the filing citation or exemption legend to the exporting carrier no later than two (2) hours prior to the time the train arrives at the U.S. border to go foreign.

(v) For mail and cargo shipped by other methods, except pipeline, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the EEI required by §30.6 and provide the filing citation or exemption legend to the exporting carrier no later than two (2) hours prior to exportation.

(See §30.46 for filing deadlines for shipments sent by pipeline.)

(vi) For all other modes, the USPPI or the authorized agent shall file the required EEI no later than two (2) hours prior to exportation.

(3) For non-USML shipments when the AES is unavailable, use the following instructions:

(i) If the participant's AES is unavailable, the filer must delay the export of the goods or find an alternative filing method;

(ii) If AES or *AESDirect* is unavailable, the goods may be exported and the filer must:

(A) Provide the appropriate downtime filing citation as described in §30.7(b) and Appendix D; and

(B) Report the EEI at the first opportunity AES is available.

(c) *EEI transmitted postdeparture.* Postdeparture filing is only available for approved USPPIs and provides for the electronic filing of the data elements required by §30.6 no later than ten calendar days from the date of exportation. For USPPIs approved for postdeparture filing, all shipments (other than those for which predeparture filing is specifically required), by all methods of transportation, may be exported with the filing of EEI made postdeparture. Certified AES authorized agents or service centers may transmit information postdeparture on behalf of USPPIs approved for postdeparture filing, or the approved USPPI may transmit the data postdeparture itself. However, authorized agents or service centers will not be approved for postdeparture filing.

(d) *Proof of filing citation and exemption and exclusion legends.* The USPPI or the authorized agent shall provide the exporting carrier with the proof of filing citation and exemption and exclusion legends as described in §30.7.

§30.5 Electronic Export Information filing application and certification processes and standards.

Prior to filing EEI, the USPPI or the authorized agent must be certified to file through the AES. A service center shall be certified to transmit electronically to the AES. The USPPI, authorized agent, or service center may use a